

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1856.

Number 10.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. P. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1856. 1—1f.

DR. CHARLES T. FOWE
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1f14

DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Wesley, C. C., Sept. 1855.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF Produce to any address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. BOWELL
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPERS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS.
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, RICE, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transport their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NUEFFER, R. E. HENDRIX
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gigs, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Long-will's Champagne, Spirits, Potatoes, Distilleries. Also sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 26 24.

W. H. MARSH,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT
TOWN POINT
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
to Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REPORT TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAR. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. ROBERTS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Washington, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old, historic land, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all sorts of goods with neatness and dispatch, from the small foot Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
Feb 24, '55 GEO. VOGLER, 304.

\$10 REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber on Monday the 18th instant a mare three years old. Said mare is a dark bay, black mane and tail & star in the forehead. The above reward will be paid either for the return of said mare or for information as to her whereabouts. Address the subscriber at Cotton Grove Davidson County, N. C.
GEORGE HEDRICK.

STAGE HOUSE

At the Rowan House kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Gaston, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1856. 1—1f.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—1f.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,
HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.
N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.
Jan. 29, 1856. 33—1f.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,
GROGERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
1y—32 3d.

DR. S. REEVES
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office 2 doors below J. P. Chambers' Store.
May 6, 1855. 47—1f.

New Clothing Store.
THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Union Hotel, a large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.**

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.
30—1f.
P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT



BAKER & OWEN,
ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,
one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gutting, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of **TIN WARE** constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK-STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the **MORNING STAR**, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 38—1f.

JAMES MORAN,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewellery of all kinds, and repairs and cleans all watches of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 14, 1856. 39—1y.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REPORT TO
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alamance County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do. do.
Wm. R. Albright, do. do.
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. do.
John Long, Randolph, do.
J. H. Houghton, Chatham, do.
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person, do.
James Webb, Orange, do.
P. C. Cameron, do. do.
John F. Lynn, do. do.
Henry Whitsett, do. do.
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, and that the Democratic Party should maintain its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sacred subject of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, snatching exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to subvert the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and to civil war and anarchy, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, embracing the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, and that this whole country can repose in its determined cooperation of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the Democratic platform of 1852, confirmed by the Democratic and Whig parties in national Conventions called for the purpose of the election of 1852, and rightly approved by the people of the United States; that by the universal application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, and the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:
Resolved, That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on
THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Resolved, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high national duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and thereby by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great American people.

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free trade and progressive free trade, throwing out the word. And by our own manifestos to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should sacredly maintain the true principle of non-interference by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourth—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic isthmus.

Fifth—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

INCREASE THE IMPORTATIONS.

The increase of foreign imports at the port of New York during the first seven months of 1856, over the corresponding months of 1855, is, in round numbers, fifty millions of dollars. The exports of domestic produce from the same port during the same seven months, exceed those of the corresponding months of last year only fourteen millions, while the entire exports surpass the entire exports of the first seven months of 1855 but half a million. We understand, also from reliable sources, that the imports during the fall months promise to be as excessive.

We cannot but feel without grave reason, that the present course of the Government, in its policy, is a most unwise and unprofitable one. Just when an unprecedented step, combined with systematic and widespread extravagance, had turned the balance of trade in our favor, we suddenly throw aside all our advantages, import again in excess, and so reduce ourselves to our old condition of financial dependence on Europe. This false step is the more to be deplored, because it has been taken, if not on the eve of a probably defective harvest, as some of the agricultural papers would have us to believe; at least at the conclusion of a peace, which, by re-opening the ports of the Baltic and Black seas, has diminished the market abroad for our surplus grain, and reduced to a considerable degree the value of our exchangeable products.

It is customary, on such occasions, to censure the banks, or the importers, or the jobbers, or the country merchants, or sometimes all. Man is always ready to see the mote in others' eyes, but never the beam in his own. Without denying that the banks are free from blame, we yet consider their guilt to be but secondary. It is true that, by the facilities they afford in times of expansion, they greatly exist to bring about excessive importations. It is true also that foreign dealers, ever anxious to make fortunes rapidly, are continually overstocking the market. It is likewise true that both the jobber and the country merchant are tempted, by large and costly stocks, to purchase beyond their needs. But as to all this there is a check, and as the check, if applied would be an effectual one, we regard the fault of banks, importers, jobbers and country merchants as but secondary. The prime offenders are the people themselves, in whom lies the power to apply the check of which we speak. It is their extravagance which is the cause of the whole evil. Let them but steadily refuse, for one or two seasons, to encourage these excessive importations—let them, in other words, decline to sustain the retailer in his increased and costlier purchases, and our word for it, neither banks, nor importers, nor jobbers, nor country dealers, nor city shopkeepers, can long continue to plunge the country into debt.

Every head of a household has part and lot in this prevailing folly. Extravagance is general, almost universal; it is economy that is exceptional. Husbands dress their wives, and fathers their daughters, in too costly a manner; while for themselves they buy too many rare wines and other foreign luxuries. We tax ourselves, in these ways, more liberally for a little show than ever our fathers did to win our liberties, or than many would be willing to tax themselves, and they the most extravagant, to perpetuate them. Money paid to Europeans for railroad iron, or for things of a similar class, is not wasted, even though it goes out of the country, for we get in return that which will fructify, and by fructifying enrich us ten-fold, twenty-fold, sometimes a hundred-fold. But the dollar that goes abroad for Lyons silks, or Brussels laces, or Swiss embroideries, or English fancy goods, or French brandies, is lost forever. Were the evil to stop even here, the case would not be so bad. But the results are more pitiable still, for these very luxuries, not satisfied with impoverishing our purses, debauch our men and make our women vain and giddy. "Fast" men and coquette, spendthrifts wives and bankrupt husbands daughter fit only for the ball-room or promenade, and sons worthless, except to run through their father's fortune, are part of the harvest of these excessive importations; and for sowing the seeds of that harvest, the people at large are almost wholly to blame.

This is not idle declamation. If the importation of luxuries, as contrasted with articles of useful use, was reduced within just limits, our importation account, now so enormous, would fall at once within reasonable limits. It is principally French fritteries for our women, and French brandies for ourselves, that are making all this mischief which, beginning in extravagance and love of display, ends periodically in expansion, revolution and ruin.

The Jersey City Telegraph, heretofore a neutral paper, hosts the flag of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and thus announces the fact:
"We hold to-day at our mast head the white folks' ticket. On it are emblazoned the names of statesmen who are before the whole American people for their suffrages to decide over the destinies of the whole nation. That James Buchanan, the first of American statesmen, will be elected to the most important office in the world, no one of sound mind, we think, will doubt for a moment. But if, on the other hand, there was the least prospect of defeating him and electing a sectional or half way individual in his stead, all true patriots would despair of this Republic."

To CURB CRANE.—Persons subject to cramp in the night can instantly relieve themselves by tying a bandage tightly round the leg immediately above the knee.

The nature within us is a higher subject of study than the nature without us.

UNION IN NEW YORK.

The "Hard" and "Soft" sections of the Democratic party in New York, met at Syracuse on Wednesday, in different halls. After organizing, committees were appointed by each body to arrange matters for a Union. The question was discussed at the afternoon session of the two conventions, with considerable spirit, and finally ended in the dissolution of the Soft Convention and their union with the Hards. The Joint Convention was then permanently organized by the selection of W. C. Crane, of Herkimer, as President.

At the evening session, after ballots, Amasa Porter was unanimously nominated for Governor. The following nominations were subsequently made: Judge Vanderbilt for Lieutenant Governor; John L. Russell for Canal Commissioner; Matthew Brennan for State Prison Inspector; and H. G. Warner for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Addition Gardner and David L. Seymour were nominated as Electors at large.
Ex-Governor Seymour reported a series of resolutions congratulating the Democrats of New York and of the Union upon the auspicious results brought about by the Convention, cordially approving the Cincinnati nominees and the platform adopted by the National Convention, regarding the latter as exhibiting the Democracy of the Union in their true attributes as a party of broad, generous sympathies and earnest patriotism, not sectional, proscriptive or distrustful of the people, but embracing every portion of the Union in its affections, and all acts and deeds. Regarding the nominations of Fremont and Fillmore as equally repugnant to the sentiments of the American people, alike characterized by a spirit of bigotry and intolerance, and believing that the people will repel the attempt made in the names of these candidates to organize sectional and sectarian parties, having a tendency to destroy the Union. Repelling every charge of sectionalism brought against the Democratic Senators in Congress in their votes on the passage of the bill for the pacification of the difficulties in Kansas, as a timely and gratifying proof of the unity of principle which pervades the Democratic party in regard to their practical treatment of the Territorial questions. That the wise and just provisions contained therein to secure the people in the free and untrammelled expression and fulfillment of their wishes, are such as should command the entire approval of all parties, and the opposition with which this beneficent measure has been met by the political leaders, proves them more intent upon making political capital out of existing difficulties, than contributing to their removal. They also express confidence in a triumph in the coming struggle.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation. The Convention telegraphed to Mr. Buchanan of its harmonious action, and received a congratulatory and inspiring reply. Several excellent speeches were made, and the Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Intelligence of the Union of the long-divided New York Democracy under such highly favorable auspices, will be received with great rejoicing by their Democratic brethren throughout the country. Nothing but this was wanting to bring back the Empire State to her ancient political faith. Her electoral vote is now as sure for Buchanan and Breckinridge as that of Pennsylvania.

HONESTY AND TRUST.—The following pleasant anecdote is from "Glances and Glimpses," a new book by Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, who was once a teacher in Boston:

"A cousin of mine in Charleston having passed away, it became proper that I should attend her funeral. It was school afternoon; I did not dismiss the scholars, and, as they disliked a monitor, I hit upon the following plan of leaving them:

"I placed in the chair the old fashioned slate (it had been my father's) wrote on it the names of the scholars in the order in which they sat; and arranged the needle-work and reading—for I always had some interesting work read aloud by some elder pupil every afternoon—and then said: 'Now children, when the clock strikes five, leave your seats orderly, go to my chair, and place on the slate by each of your names a unit for good behavior and a cross for bad. When I return I shall anxiously look at the slate, and in the morning, when you are assembled, I will read the list, but I trust in you.'"

"On my return I visited the school room, and found but one cross on the slate, and that where I least expected it—appended to the name of a beautiful, open, bright, brave child, who then promised much for the world—the fact of having rich parents being her greatest drawback. She was the last child in the school I should have thought capable of any misconduct. Well, the next morning came; the list was read; it proved truthful; but, when I came to this name, I said: 'My dear child, you must explain; why is this?—what did you do?' Looking up to me with those soulful eyes and speaking with a soulful tone, which ever made her an object of sacred interest, she replied: 'I laughed aloud, laughed more than once; I couldn't help it, because a slate was keeping school!'"

SACRED DAYS.—Christians keep Sunday; the Greeks, Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Assyrians Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday, and the Jew, Saturday.

The man without care is without trouble.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

By the Constitution, when an existing President dies, or if no President is elected before the 4th of March, the Vice President succeeds. But if afterwards, or even before, the Vice President should also die, who is to succeed him? The Constitution leaves Congress to prescribe either by general law or special enactment. In 1792, a law was accordingly passed, that in such case, the President of the Senate pro tem., or if there be no such officer, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, should succeed. But every point would seem to a superficial observer to be sufficiently guarded.

But yet, a month or two ago, Mr. Crittenden moved the appointment of a Committee to make additional provisions to guard against any possible interregnum. This Committee found matters not so safe as appeared for in the first place, the Senate does not uniformly or of necessity elect a President pro temp., and if on any 4th of March, the succession should fail at that point, the House of Representatives could not supply the vacancy, as it is a new House, without any Speaker elected.

The Committee, therefore, are prepared to recommend a bill enacting that in case of a failure to provide a President by the Constitution, or the act of 1792, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after him the Judges in succession shall succeed. Nothing can be done in this matter during the present session, but after the next session opens, it is hoped and believed that some further legal provision will be made. Few persons are aware of the importance of this subject. The very fact that in any contingency within the scope of reasonable probability matters might be thrown into confusion, would have no little tendency to create that very contingency, for some desperate schemers are always ready to profit by such disorders in a thousand ways. We do not believe that any party would for a moment lean to such a scheme, directly or indirectly; but there are men enough, perhaps, of several parties, who would not object to cause a failure, as far as they could, of every arrangement provided for by law, in order that some illegal or extra legal method might be forced upon the country for adoption, if they could only shape it to their liking.

Indeed, the best security against the most desperate crimes being attempted against the person and life of the President, Vice President, or President of the Senate pro tem., is the certainty that the government of the country is so provided for, that it would go on as usual, and that no possible confusion could arise out of it. Thus far we do not remember of more than one attempt to assassinate or injure a President. That was private malice and revenge against General Jackson. This is a remarkable fact, considered in connection with the numerous attempts to destroy nearly all the monarchs of Europe, guarded as they are by regiments of bristling bayonets. Our Presidents walked about as if they were private citizens, unprotected and yet unmolested.

But the object of law is to produce every possible safeguard against crime, and the most effectual way to do this is to render it utterly useless. If some exigency, a few daring conspirators believed when there might be no choice of President by the Electors of the House, and no President of the Senate, pro tem., that by forcing a single officer to resign, or by some means putting him out of the way, they could seize the reins of power, and slip some creature of their choice into the Presidential chair, who can tell what desperadoes might not attempt by force or fraud? A personal quarrel and a blow but little if any more severe than Brooks gave Sumner in the Senate the other day, might effect all their purposes. The re-election of Mr. Brooks seems just now to be putting a premium upon such blows and patronizing them pretty completely by at least one of the States. It is well known now that for weeks after the affair of Brooks and Sumner, Northern members and Southern members both entered the House of Representatives daily armed to the teeth with Bowie knives and revolvers, that even the galleries were filled with armed adherents of both sides, so that a single ill-chosen epithet or coarse remark might have produced an explosion, or in fact an extensive civil war; with the floor of the House of Representatives for a battle-field, and the Representatives themselves for champions. Had such a scene once commenced, who shall tell where it would have stopped, and to what desperate extremes ill-guided men might not have proceeded to carry out their measures, and obtain that command over the army and navy which the chief executive power confers.

The report of the committee will denounce and we trust will receive careful consideration, probably before the 4th of March next. To us it appears to go either not far enough or quite too far. In favor of the bill it may be said not only that it provides a secure succession of executive officers, but the best possible succession. In case of any struggle or

difficult, that arrangement would be best, that should place the administration of the government at once in the hands of an impartial man as little connected with political parties as possible, but accustomed to the impartial study of the Constitution. If ever an exigency occurs, requiring the provisions of the law, it must grow out of a state of intense party feeling beyond all compromise, and in such case, nothing remains but a rigid effort to carry out the Constitution in its spirit, and to the very letter. Who, it is asked, could know how to do this so well as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States?

Still, on the other hand, it may be urged that it is unprecedented and unwise to confer the supreme executive power upon the Judiciary, thus mixing up elements of the constitution hitherto rigorously kept separate. It is also urged that the very man most accurate and careful in deciding as to what is law, is very apt to be so tied and bound by precedents as not to have that original, independent grasp of mind necessary to fill the Executive office with ability.

But the chief difficulty seems to be just here. If the President pro tem., of the Senate and the Speaker of the House have precedences of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the question might arise, whether on the election of either one of these officers at any subsequent time, their right to the Presidential chair in preference to the Chief Justice would not instantly arrive. Upon the whole, therefore, it is not impossible that to avoid all the confusion the simplest way would be to report the plan of the Committee, not in addition to the act of 1792, but as superseding it. There are even many nice cases as to what constitutes the Presidency of the Senate pro tem., Senator Atchison did not know whether or for how long he retained that office while absent from his post. Certainly sufficient care has not thus far been exercised in the selection of this officer, its possible importance not having been sufficiently considered.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

FILLMORE'S FATE SEALED.

In view of the recent developments of popular opinion in the south every candid person must admit that Mr. Fillmore is no longer a candidate for the Presidency. In the North his nomination has been a dead failure from the beginning. His friends do not pretend to claim any strength for him in that quarter. All their hopes of success have been based upon the possibility of such a division in the South as would throw the election into the House of Representatives, and place their candidates in a position to take advantage of any fortuitous combination of favorable circumstances. They have been playing the part of the desperate gambler, who dreams of retrieving a ruined fortune by some miraculous turn of the cards. All at once they find themselves bereft of the last penny; without the resource of future operations, and with no consolation but in the philosophy of the Cynic, who though lying in rags and deplorable upon charity still affected a contempt for the master of the world.

The support of Buchanan by such men as Benjamin, Toombs, Stephens, Pearce, Pratt, Reverdy Johnson, J. B. Clay, Percy Walker, show very distinctly the inclination of the leading minds in the ranks of the opposition in the Southern States. It is simply impossible that a party, whatever the power of its organization, thus suddenly and totally abandoned by the men who control its policy, can avoid utter and irremediable overthrow. The desert on of the leaders must inevitably relax the force of discipline and scatter panic conviction to the sagacious minds of men in high position, must sooner or later down upon the benighted understanding of their less fortunate followers. Before the day of election there will be no member of the Opposition in the South so obtuse as not to see the necessity of supporting Buchanan; nor will there be many so indifferent to the public interests as to defy the dictates of obvious and imperative duty.

Indeed, the result of the elections in North Carolina and Kentucky, proves that the masses of the opposition are already resolved to support the Democracy in upholding the rights of the South. This preliminary skirmish foreshadows the issue of the great battle.—Driven from their own strongholds, where can the Opposition hope to find security in the South? If Kentucky repudiates Fillmore, what other State can be expected to stand by him? It is clear that he will not get on electoral vote in the South; and he is no more a candidate for the Presidency than a citizen whose name was never proposed for the office.

AFFAIR OF HONOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

A hostile meeting took place at noon to day, near the residence of Francis P. Blair, Maryland, between Roger A. Prior, Esq., of the Richmond Enquirer, and Mr. Ridgway, of the Whig. The distance was ten paces, and the weapons pistols. After an exchange of shots, the affair was amicably adjusted, by the interference of Messrs. Brooks, Edmonson and Caskie, of the United States House of Representatives, and mutual friends.

A farmer in Lincoln county, Tenn., a few days ago, while plowing, had his horse and plow to sink and disappear in the earth, leaving a hole to which no bottom has yet been found, and in which the farmer himself came near falling.—His neighbors were called to the place, who, by means of ropes let him down in search of the horse and plow, to the depth of thirty or forty feet, but the farther he went the larger the hole appeared, and he called to his friends to pull him up, which they did.

ANOTHER EMINENT "OLD LINE WHIG" FOR BUCHANAN.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, Governor Jones of Tennessee, alluded to a letter he had addressed to his constituents in April last, in which he had pledged himself, after the political parties had selected their candidates, that he would survey impartially the whole ground, and then decide with which party he would act.

He said he was now prepared to redeem that pledge, and proceeded to review the qualification of the different candidates, avowing his preference for Mr. Buchanan. He belonged to neither of the political parties, nor did he expect to belong to either, of them, and he might then ask, in the language of Mr. Webster, "Where shall I go?" He examined the Democratic platform, and although having no great regard for platforms in general, which were for the most part cunningly devised schemes to catch votes and gull the people, yet he was willing to endorse the whole Democratic platform, the Monroe doctrine not excepted. It was true the American party had pre-termitted the slavery question, but he did not believe they were sound on the Kansas question.—He had been asked by his political associates how, in the name of God, he could vote for Mr. Buchanan? which he would answer in Yankee style how, in the name of God could they swallow Andrew Jackson Donelson? He defended Mr. Buchanan from the charge made against him, to wit: that he (Buchanan) was the author of a slander against Mr. Clay about bargain intrigue, and corruption, and read letters from Mr. Clay's friends, from his biographer, Mr. Prentice, and from Mr. Clay himself, all of which acquitted Mr. B. in the most satisfactory manner of having any agency in that vile calumny. Mr. Buchanan was not his choice. He would have supported Mr. Fillmore, but what was the chance of success for that distinguished gentleman? His most ardent friends claimed for him but four States, and if he got them all, he would still be minus sixty votes of touching the goal. But from the signs of the times, did it appear that he could with certainty carry any one of them? Again suppose the election brought to the House of Representatives, how would his chances be improved? Of the Democratic candidates he would have preferred Stephen A. Douglas, who had so nobly and so fearlessly sustained Southern rights, and had perilled so much in their behalf. He expressed the hope that the time would come when that high-minded and patriotic statesman would receive the reward of his disinterested and noble bearing.—[Here some applause in the galleries was manifested.]

HERE THEY COME!

U. S. Senators PRATT and PEARCE have both just come out for Buchanan! They say the contest is between Buchanan and Fremont—and they can't stand Fremont. Huzza for gallant Maryland! Both of her United States Senators have abandoned the old Whig party, and come over to swell the ranks of the great Democratic army! Heads up, boys!—skies bright and brightening!

DARING FEAT—SWIMMING THE RAPIDS OF NIAGARA.

A most daring and perilous feat was performed at Niagara Falls yesterday. A man named P. Jackson actually swam across Niagara river between the Falls and Suspension Bridge. This, we believe, is the first time the feat was ever attempted. It was successfully performed in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Jackson is employed by the N. Y. Central Railroad Company, and has established his reputation as an adventurer. He is the man who walked the ladder bridge from the ice, last winter, to Birds Island, above the Falls. That was deemed a daring feat; but to our notion, this last exceeds it in danger and boldness. So says the Rochester Union of the 4th instant.

PETRIIFICATION.—Nine years ago a man died of dropsy, and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret recently, the body was disintered, and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble and not the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed five hundred and fifty pounds. What is more remarkable, the body of a girl, buried by his side, was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

MISS SAYER'S MARRIAGE.

The following description of Doctress Sayer's marriage was written by an eye witness:

"We were among the few assembled at the residence of the bride's father, in Warwick, Orange county, July 27th, to witness the marriage of Mr. John W. Hasbrouck, editor of the Whig Press, Middletown, New York, with Dr. Lydia Sayer, editor of the Sybil, of the same place. The bride was dressed in the reform costume; skirt of white India book with pants of white satin, a basque of brocade silk, (color ashes of roses), trimmed with deep lace. No ornaments except a simple braided. The ceremony was performed by themselves. The bride ignored that part of the accustomed marriage ceremony which demands of women undue subjection and obedience, yet promised equally with the groom to stand true to his side in all the duties of life; each appealing to the other for their approval, and each consenting to the terms adopted by themselves. A short and every appropriate prayer was offered by the elder brother of the bride.

DESIRABLE MADNESS.—When George 111 was told that Wolfe was quite unfit to command, and was in fact a madman, the monarch replied, "Mad—mad—mad! Wolfe mad! I wish he'd bite some of the other Generals!"

REPUBLICAN BANNER

SNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING AUG. 19.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES BUCHANAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

H. M. SHAW, of Currituck.

SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,

2nd. WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt.

3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.

4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.

5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.

7th. R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg.

8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

WILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the international slave trade between the States."

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs. AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

"We have Met the Enemy and they are Ours."

It is with peculiar gratification that we record one of the most signal triumphs ever achieved by the Democratic party in North Carolina. It is amusing to witness the doleful faces of the defeated as they console themselves by "We'll beat them next time." We are glad that the Democracy has spoken in such decisive terms; this verdict secures the State for Buchanan and Breckinridge, though our K. N. friends seem unwilling to concede it. They were equally certain of Mr. Gilmer's success as they now profess to be of Mr. Fillmore's. North Carolina will give Buchanan a majority of 12,000, just as sure as the sun rises and sets on the 6th of November. The daily accessions made to the Democratic party of those who were formerly the friends of Mr. Fillmore points to this.—While the Democratic party loses none, or any prominence, it has opened wide its portals, and multitudes—the very flower of the old Whig party—are rushing in thereat. We have lost but one distinguished man—distinguished for his perfect nothingness, ANDREW JACKSON STEADMAN, who, having waited long for the honors of the Democratic party, and they came not, has sought for them in other quarters, where, it is likely, he will be about as successful as he was while he was in the Democratic party. It is a matter of general rejoicing that the masses of the people are now opening their eyes to the imminent danger now threatening our beloved Union. As the parties now stand it is feared that Fremont's chances for the Presidency are decidedly in the ascendancy. Nothing can defeat him save the perfect union and consolidation of the conservative men of our country. It is plain that the Democratic party South is more united than the know nothing party. There are no divisions, no convulsions agitating it, but the whole fabric stands based upon the Constitution as upon a rock. It has been successful in every Southern State, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas and NORTH CAROLINA—and that our opponents can now glean the least prospect of success from their Democratic victories, is perfectly absurd. Know-nothingism is dead in the South. Every body will admit this, save, forsooth, editors of K. N. papers who are ever ready to conceal and keep back the truth. The North, on the other hand, presents a still more formidable opposition to Mr. Fillmore in the person of the blackest of black Republicans, Fremont. That he is strong at the North, unfortunately there are too many and strong evidences of the fact.

The Know Nothing party is in factions;—one portion is warring against the other. Their divisions have been sub-divided beyond a possibility of re-union, widening the breach for the entrance of Fremont to the Presidential chair—the precursor of disunion and civil war—the consequence of this new secret political, Know-Nothing or American party.

THE REASON WHY A MISSISSIPPIAN CAN'T SUPPORT FILLMORE.

The Ripley Advertiser says that W. C. Faulkner, Esq., (late editor of the Uncle Sam, a vigorous Know-Nothing newspaper,) at the late Democratic ratification meeting in that town "gave in his experience, and formally announced his separation from, and determination to act no longer with, the Know-Nothing party—not like Clinton, got out of the Democratic wagon, by jumping out, but that he was standing firm on the 12th section of the Know-Nothing platform when it was suddenly pulled from under him and he fell flat; when he got up he was standing on something as firm as the rocks of Gibraltar; he looked around and found it was the Democratic platform.

That he was in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska act, repealing the Missouri Compromise; that Fillmore and the Know-Nothing party were now opposed to it, and therefore he could not go with them. He announced his position in a bold, manly manner, and declared his intention to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge in November next."

"GLORIOUS TRIUMPH IN ROWAN."

"The Americans have achieved a glorious victory in Rowan." Thus speaks the Salisbury Herald of the 13th inst. Hold on, and we'll see how much of a triumph it was.—Two years ago the representation stood two whigs and one democrat. A few days after the election Mr. Lillington, the Whig Senator, died, causing a vacancy to be filled.—The people of Rowan & Davis feeling considerable interest in the location of a Rail Road to the point which had been much talked about, and knowing that Charles F. Fisher, Esq., to be a warm friend of internal improvements and as one more likely to carry the project through the Legislature, petitioned him, without reference to party, to allow his name to be used in connection with the office. He did so, and although he did not enter the canvass he was elected by a large majority. On announcing the result at that time we well remember disclaiming that it should be styled a political triumph, for we knew that the Democrats were in a minority and this result could only be accounted for from the known sentiments of Mr. Fisher regarding internal improvements, which were creating much interest in this district at that time.

No one pretends that we "have gained any thing in our County election," but the Herald exclaims, in the language of triumph, "we have carried the county for John A. Gilmer!" Is it possible! So did you carry it for Alfred Dockery—the only difference is that Mr. Gilmer carried it by less than one half of Dockery's majority. A glorious triumph truly! We are glad to see that our neighbors put the best face on their total rout in the State and with admirable grace they submit to the will of the people.

A rumor has obtained for some days past in this community that one of the Commissioners elect for Rowan county is not possessed of the requisite property qualification to entitle him to the occupancy of a seat in the lower branch of the Legislature. The rumor has caused considerable stir among the leading men of all parties, and it is expected that as soon as the gentleman discovers the very awkward predicament in which he has been placed by his over ardent friends that he will at once forego all claims to a seat which he would undoubtedly fill with credit to himself and honor to his party were he not ineligible. It is alleged by the friends of the gentleman that his lands now are, and have been for several months, under mortgage conveyance which, it is alleged, dispossesses him of his fee simple right, thereby disqualifying him for a seat in the Commons, as the Constitution provides as follows: "That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the County, in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the County which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his own life."

We believe that cases similar to the one mentioned above have been decided by the Legislature—this one will hardly be carried to that body. The gentleman who received the next highest number of votes should receive a certificate of election.

ANSON AND UNION.

We learn that Dr. W. L. Terry, Dem. and Dr. Myers, K. N. are tied in this District for the Senate; and that the Sheriffs are also tied! The vote is as follows: Anson, Terry, 99; Myers 372. Union, Terry, 486; Myers, 214—making each 585 votes. The 12th section of chap. 52 of the Rev. Code provides, that "if two or more candidates shall have an equal number of votes, the said officers [sheriffs] shall determine which shall be Senator; and if no decision is made by them, then they shall determine the same by drawing, in like manner as the grand jury is drawn." If it should come to that, may good luck attend the Democracy.

A CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—On Friday Wm. H. Wilder started for Baton Rouge, a manacled convict, on board of the steamboat Capitol. He is to remain in the Penitentiary for ten years for fraudulent dealings in bounty land warrants. It is a somewhat singular fact that the last previous visit of Wilder to Baton Rouge was as a legislator, and that prison discipline was a theme on which he occasionally waxed eloquent. His opportunities of serving the State in her legislative halls were more limited, as to time, than his present and prospective opportunities will be in "the other institution."

BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

The Laporte Times thus wishes up Black Republicanism. The description is as vivid as it is truthful.

Yes, come out, and plunge into a deeper, darker, more damnable pollution by a baptism into an organization, the foundation of which is laid in treason to the Constitution, and the best interests of mankind, the structure of which is a tissue of fraud—and the final hope of which is dismemberment of the Federal Union—and the domination of a party, the embodiment of which might be represented by a statue, half priest and half soldier, Janus-faced, with a hundred tongues, supporting banner on which should be inscribed:—"Let the Union slide."

"The Constitution, a league with hell."
"Negroes are to be preferred to whites."
"Damn the Irish."
"Down with the Dutch."
On the reverse should be:—
"We seek for power."
"The end justifies the means."
"Democracy must be crushed out."
"The North national—the whole Union sectional."
"Dear Negro! Sweet African! how we love you."

BOB SHORT!

A certain unprincipled, low-down correspondent of the Concord Gazette—under the signature of Bob Short—has cut wide of the mark when he makes the charge that a Democratic caucus was held in Concord on the eve of the election for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature in opposition to the regular K. N. candidates. Such a letter is unequalled in the annals of political rascality and the author should be branded as a liar and defamer of character. No such meeting, we have been informed, was ever held. The intents and purposes of the letter were to defeat Burns and secure the election of White, by attacking the characters of men standing far superior to the infamous Bob Short. He raises the cry of wolf! when he sees his favorite about to be defeated. He wants White elected, and he knows it cannot be done unless the impression can be got out over the county on the morning of the election that the Democrats are going to bring out a candidate. This ruse was adopted and succeeded, Cabarrus county contains more unscrupulous, lying and rascally Know Nothing politicians, Bob Short included, than any territory of the same size south of Mason's and Dixie's Line.

FROM KANSAS.

Murder of a North Carolinian.

(Cor. of the St. Louis Republican.)

WESTPORT, July 26, 1858.—On the 24th inst., a Mr. Wilson, and daughter, of North Carolina, travelling in the stage, having been on a visit to Lecompton, and were passing through Lawrence, had an altercation with a man by the name of Chapman, a citizen of that place, about the hire of a buggy, and while in the act of stepping in the stage, was struck by Chapman with a heavy club, which felled him to the ground. A physician was called in, who made light of the wound, said he would recover, and recommended the passengers to put him in the stage. They did so, and he died in half an hour after his arrival at the Harris House, in this place. His amiable daughter is in great distress, far from home, and among strangers, but with plenty of friends.

Mr. Wilson was buried by the Old Fellows, and the citizens generally attended the burial.

A party started from this place that night to arrest Chapman. They succeeded, and he is now at Lecompton in the hands of the authorities, who, no doubt, will take good care of him.

We are grieved to learn that the unfortunate gentleman whose death is announced above was Mr. GEORGE WILSON, of Davis County. Mr. W. left his home in Davis in company with his daughter, some six weeks since for the purpose of making a Western tour and in the meantime to seek a location for future residence, desiring to remove from N. C. the ensuing Fall. Death has suddenly overtaken him, in the vigor of life, and in a strange land, far from kindred and home, he sleeps his last long sleep. He was a kind, liberal and enterprising citizen, respected and beloved by all who knew him, and his loss will be deeply felt in the community in which he lived. His afflicted relatives and family have our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement.

The attention of Merchants, Shippers, Planters and others, is directed to the Card of L. T. LEVIN, Auctioneer and General Commission Merchant, Columbia, S. C. Mr. L. has long enjoyed the patronage and confidence of a large class of persons having business in his line to transact in Columbia, and he has never failed to render services otherwise than entirely satisfactory. We bespeak for him a liberal share of business from this region.

We have received a copy of the "Seventh Annual Announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia at No 229 Arch Street, for the session of 1858-59." The Faculty assure the friends of the College that the prospects of the Institution are more cheering now than at any previous period of its history. The number of students in attendance upon the lectures has been greater during the past session than at any previous one, and the prospect is good for a continuous increase in the size of the class. The demand for well educated female physicians is increasing rapidly, and everywhere a high and honorable rank in the profession has been readily accorded to all who prove themselves worthy of it. In the Catalogue of students we notice the name of LUCY M. PETER-ILLIA, of North Carolina.

We have received the new volumes of Blackwood and the Westminster Review, which commences as follows: Westminster, and Blackwood, for July 1858.

Subscription Prices—Blackwood or any one of the Reviews, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two reviews, \$5. The four reviews, \$8. Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$10.

Postage (which should be paid in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely: 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & Co., Publishers, 54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

Now is a good time to Subscribe.

THE POSITION OF HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Dover, in his State, on the 24th ult. In the course of his eloquent speech he announced that his colleague in the Senate, the Hon. John M. Clayton, would under no circumstances support either Fremont or Fillmore for the Presidency; and we understand that this announcement was made with the entire approval of Mr. Clayton. The distinguished Delaware Senator is not the man to stand neutral in a crisis like this, and therefore we shall be disappointed if we do not find him to the side of Buchanan before the election.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At a preliminary meeting of delegates from various Counties, held in Goldsboro' in May last, it was resolved to hold a State Convention, of the friends of Education in North Carolina, in the coming Fall—and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Preparations with power to determine the time and place of holding said Convention and of electing persons to prepare essays upon subjects designated.

We hereby announce that SALISBURY has been fixed on as the place of said meeting, and that it will take place on Tuesday the 21st day of October next; and we also take pleasure in being able to announce that the citizens of Salisbury have tendered the fare hospitalities of the place to the delegates to the Convention; and that only half the usual fare will be charged to the visitors on the Rail-Roads of the State.

The meeting promises to be the most respectable of the kind ever held in North Carolina; and it is hoped that many friends of the cause from all parts of the State will come to counsel together, to hear and communicate information, to encourage each other, and to help to give unity of aim and system of effort to the laborers in this important field. A brief address, setting forth more fully the objects of this Convention, will be issued in a few days; and in the meantime, this notice is given that those interested may be enabled to make timely preparations.

That the delegates may receive proper attention all wishing or expecting to attend, are requested to give early notice to D. A. Davis of Salisbury, who will report their names to the committee of the Town appointed to see to the comfort of the visitors. It is to be hoped that a false delicacy will not prevent any one from complying with this request.

Professors in Colleges, Teachers in Classical and common Schools, Officers of the common School system, and all friends of the great cause of Education, and all friends of North Carolina are cordially invited to attend as delegates.

C. H. WILEY, Sup't. Com. Schools for N. C.

D. A. DAVIS, of Rowan Co.

E. W. OGBORN, of Guilford Co.

Wm. K. LANE, of Wayne Co.

Wm. ROBINSON, of Warren Co.

E. GRAVES, of Warren Co.

Committee of Preparations.

Newspapers in the State friendly to the cause are earnestly requested to give the above several insertions in their papers, and at as early a day as possible.

Aug. 14th 1858.

10TH.

Saturday last was a gala day for the juveniles, "old folks," and fun-lovers in general.—According to posters the "Sylvan Rock Musical Society," in all the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," made their appearance in the streets of Salisbury, to the infinite delight of a very large crowd from the town and country then and there congregated. We shall not attempt to give a minute description of the scene as presented on parade, but if "the outward forms the inner man reveal," as the adage has it, they, each and all, bid fair at an early day to reap the rewards of their oute appearance. Their dress beggars description; all the contortions and perversions of fashions from old father Adam to the present day of hoops and shanghai-coats were exhibited with a marvellous effect.

"Thy gown I why, ay,—come, tailor, let us see!"
O mercy, God! what masking stuff is here! What's this! a sleeve! 'tis like a demi-canon; What! up and down, car'd like an apple-tart! Here's a slip and nip, and cut and slash, and slash, Like to censor in a barber's shop:— Why, what a devil's name, tailor, call'st thou this!"

All this and more was visible in every dress. They presented so strange an appearance that the unknowing ones, affrighted, asked at every turn—

"What are these, So wither'd and so wild in their attire; That look not like the inhabitants of this earth, And yet are on't,"

Thinking, perhaps, that they were "goblins damn'd," rather than beings of flesh and blood.

The Fuseliers, after parading several hours, through the principal streets, vanomed to head-quarters, from whence they again issued after dark to raise a balloon presented to them by Prof. Harris. They marched to the Railroad station, followed by all the "dandies" in town, when the proceedings of inflation and raising under the supervision of the Professor himself was commenced. The balloon shot up into ethereal space like a rocket, and after ascending several hundred feet discharged a series of cannonades with loud reports, which presented a magnificent appearance. It was truly a grand scene and we congratulate the young gentlemen of the Fuselier Company on their signal success in their infinite diversifying amusement. The whole passed off well, and we hope it will not be long before we shall see their like again, relieving the dull monotony of the town of Salisbury.

"I GO TO THE DOUBLE B. TICKET."

Thus said an old Whig at the fusion ratification meeting the other night. A Fremont Whig asked him why he went the "double B." ticket.—"Buchanan and Breckinridge!" "Because," said he, "Fillmore stands up chance, and I am determined not to throw away my vote. If I have got to vote for a Democrat I had rather vote for an old one of known ability and tried experience than for a young one known to have neither experience nor ability." The fusionist vanished.

Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An Iron Moulder of color, industrious habits, and capable of taking charge and conducting a Cupola furnace. Apply to the subscriber at Foundry Tyro Davidson County, North Carolina.

J. H. THOMPSON.

Aug. 12, 1858.

"AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA."

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

Strayed from the precincts of North Carolina, about sundown on Thursday, the 7th instant, a very unlikely boy named "Sam," alias "Samuel." The above liberal reward, and no thanks, will be paid by the subscribers for his apprehension and delivery on or before the 6th day of November, 1856. Said boy is supposed to be some two or three years old, and of small stature. He was imported from the neighborhood of Boston, and it is supposed he will endeavor to make his way back to his native place. When spoken to he generally becomes wrathful and says Americans shall rule America. He usually keeps him self concealed through the day, but may be seen skulking about old school houses, late at night, with his hat drawn over his face, and a dark lantern in his hand. If asked where he will be the next night he says he don't know anything about it. When he is among Protestants, he swears that no Catholic should hold office. But when he gets among Catholics he is their friend. He boasts loudly of his powers and strength, but having been lately worsted at a game of Bragg, he will no doubt be more modest for the future.

As there are but few persons in North Carolina who have "seen Sam," those wishing further information can get it by applying to John A. Gilman, Kenneth Rayner or John H. Haughton. If he is not taken up soon he will hardly be found on this side of the head of Salt River, and we would suggest to Fillmore and Fremont to bring him back on their return from that distant land.

The papers of the State are requested to copy and their accounts will be paid from the 4 cent dues when all collected.

SAM'S BOYS.

August 11th, 1856.

MR. FILLMORE'S ABOLITION VOTES.—The Journals of Congress show that Mr. Fillmore supported, by his vote, petitions:

1. To declare slaves free who had gone to sea with the consent of their masters, and to protect them in their freedom.
2. To repeal all laws and constitutional provisions by which the Federal Government is bound to protect the institution of slavery.
3. Against the admission of any new State into the Union whose constitution at all tolerates slavery.
4. Against the annexation of Texas, solely on the ground that slavery existed there.
5. To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, though the whole people of the District cherished the institution, and never petitioned for its abolition.
6. To prohibit the buying and selling of slaves in the District and other Territories of the Union.
7. He supported by his vote petitions to Congress to repeal the act of the Territory of Florida, to prevent migration of free negroes to the Territory.
8. He voted in favor of petitions to naturalize and make American citizens of negroes of every quarter of the earth?
9. He voted in favor of a petition to receive negro ambassadors from the black republic of Hayti.—Union.

A NEW BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.—Works for the prosecution of an entirely new branch of industry have been opened near Birmingham, England, viz: the manufacture of architectural decorations and adjuncts in basalt. The rage of the neighborhood is melted and cast in hot moulds, and cornices, door heads, and other architectural enrichments are produced, of very lasting quality. When cast in cold moulds, a glassy lava, known as obsidian, is produced—an interesting fact in a geological point of view. Furnaces have also been erected for the reduction of gold quartz by direct fusion, according to a newly patented process. The quartz is first crushed moderately small, then calcined or roasted, and afterwards fused with a mixture of fluor spar, lime, and oxide of iron, which liquefying agents combine with the silica and render the matrix perfectly fluid, and capable of being cast into iron moulds—forming ornamental bricks, or blocks of stone, of lasting quality and great beauty.

HORRID MURDER.—On last Thursday, about one o'clock a lady named Ann Melisa, daughter of Mr. Richard Taylor of Stump Sound district, Onslow Co., was found not far from her father's residence, having evidently been murdered within an hour of the time when she was found. The marks on her person indicate that she was choked to death, marks of fingers being upon her neck which was also much swollen. The deceased was an exceedingly amiable young lady, and very much respected. The occurrence has caused a deep sensation in the neighborhood. The excitement is very great. Miss Taylor was about nineteen years of age.

Suspicion attaches to a young negro fellow belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Taylor. There is no positive proof, but circumstances are of such a character, that he has been taken up and is now in the Jail of New Hanover county for safe keeping, to await his trial at the next term of Onslow Superior Court.

Wil. Journal.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying on the Waters of 3d creek and South River in Rowan Co., containing

267 Acres,

adjoining the lands of Nancy Thompson John Miller and Thomas R. Walton. On the above tract is about

40 Acres

of good arable land now in a high state of cultivation the remainder is in the virgin growth of timber.

Persons wishing to purchase can examine the premises and I will take pleasure in showing them. Terms reasonable.

J. B. FRALEY.

By reference to official vote it will be seen that Gov. Bragg's majority, so far as heard from, has reached the pretty figure of 12,120—the largest majority ever yet attained by any candidate for this office in the State.—The Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot by about 60. We shall give a full list of our Representatives in our next, or as soon as it can be attained. The following will show the losses and gains made since the election two years ago:

SENATE.	DEM. GAIN.	DEM. LOSS.
Gates and Chowan,	1	
Pitt,	1	
Orange,	1	
Chatham,	1	
Burke, McDowell,	1	
and Caldwell,	1	
Rowan and Davie,		1
	4	

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEM. GAIN.	DEM. LOSS.
Alamance,	1
Burke,	1
Buncombe,	1
Brunswick,	1
Craven,	2
Columbus,	1
Chatham,	1
Caldwell,	1
Granville,	1
Greene,	1
Gates,	1
Halifax,	1
Jones,	1
Orange,	2
Perquimans,	1
Robeson,	1
Rutherford,	2
Wake,	1
Yadkin,	1
McDowell,	1
	20
	4
	24
	4
	28
Clear gain,	20

The Democrats had a majority of twenty on joint ballot in the last Legislature.

EXTRACTS.

From a Speech delivered by JAMES B. CLAY, son of Henry Clay, an old line Whig, near Maysville, Kentucky, July 26, 1856:

"Mr. Clay said that he was a quiet farmer, who had taken but little part in public affairs. He was a comparative stranger in his own State. There not a dozen familiar faces in the great crowd before him. But he had been calumniated by the press—he had been denied the right, unless at the hazard of the most bitter and malignant personal detraction, of taking that course in political affairs which his judgment and conscience approved. He had been painted as a monster of political tergiversation and infidelity—his own and the heart-strings of his family had been torn by the vile slanders to which he had been subjected. Now appeared before them to show what manner of man he was, to justify to his fellow countrymen the consistency and honor of his conduct."

Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had no blood in his veins which did not flow in an honorable channel and from an honorable source. It was not in the nature of his race to be faithless and treacherous. There was none of that race but had borne a true and patriotic heart in his bosom. An uncle had fallen gallantly struggling against the savages at the river Raisin. Many now present remembered that gallant man who bedewed the dark and bloody ground with his heart's blood. A brother had fallen at Buena Vista, fighting for the honor and flag of his country; and, even when disabled and prostrate from many wounds, when last seen he still resisted and combated the enemies of his country. Last and greatest of his name—greatest that had ever been or ever would be—his father had lived for his country and for the Union—he had exhausted his days in the service of the republic, and had imposed on all who were connected with him, as their highest and most sacred duty, to give their best efforts to the maintenance of that cause to which his great heart and talents were so long consecrated.

In the performance of this object, Mr. Clay said he came there to strike one blow for the Union. He then proceeded to show that the banner of the whig party had been furled and laid upon his father's grave.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to state that he had clung to the old party in his dying, as he had in his prosperous moments, and when its final dissolution was proclaimed he looked around to see where he should go. He felt himself in the embarrassment in which the Sage of Marshall once found himself. He had entertained opinions in favor of native Americanism, and had published the first articles that had ever appeared in Kentucky on that subject. So hearing that there was a party organized on that idea, and which at the same time proclaimed very high toned and patriotic national objects and spirit, though he entertained much repugnance to secret societies, he was persuaded to present himself for initiation into the portals of one of the lodges of the so-called American order. As the obligation of secrecy had been removed from all persons in reference to that order he felt justified in stating what there occurred. He was asked what was his name, where he was born, what religion he professed, and what was the religion of his wife; and finally would he not bind himself never to vote for a Republican? When this question was put to him he withdrew in disgust. That was no place—no party for him. What, then, was he to do? He looked around again to see if there was not a chance for the resurrection of the whig party. Not a gleam of hope enlivened the gloom of the horizon. Under these circumstances his next thought and inquiry were, in what ranks could he, in his humble way, contribute most to the maintenance of the Union and of a national party? He saw no other place for him to stand upon but in the party which alone maintained an organization in all the States—which stood upon national and Union ground—which alone was able to present a powerful resistance to the sectional party whose success he believed would involve the disruption of this confederacy.

But he confessed, if he deemed it wise and patriotic to vote for Mr. Fillmore, it would certainly be a hard task to take him with the candidate for the vice presidency, Andrew Jackson Donelson, who, besides being a renegade from his own party, had recently been the reviler and defamer of Mr. Fillmore and of the administration which gave Mr. Fillmore

the high consideration and claims that are now accorded to him. To vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson in preference to John C. Breckinridge was certainly a hard alternative for a Kentuckian. Breckinridge was his townsman, the play-mate of his infancy, the companion of his boyhood, his friend and intimate at all periods. Breckinridge had additional claims upon him. When he was elected over General Leslie Combs to represent the Ashland district in Congress, Mr. Breckinridge had asked a friend of his father how Mr. Clay would receive him if he should take the liberty to call on him. "As a gentleman and Kentuckian," was the reply.

Mr. Breckinridge accordingly came, and he [the speaker] was present at the interview.—Mr. Breckinridge stated to Mr. Clay that he had called to pay his respects to him; that though of the opposite political party, he had been chosen to represent the district which he [Mr. Clay] had himself represented with so much renown and fidelity, and he should consider himself—young and inexperienced as he was—quite incompetent to do justice to the high duty he had assumed without the counsel and aid of Mr. Clay; and he desired permission to consult with him freely, when he should enter upon his duties, and to receive the aid of his great experience and knowledge of political affairs. Mr. Clay was much pleased with this interview. It produced a deep impression on his mind, and his regard for Mr. Breckinridge was ever afterward warm and earnest. And now I am expected to throw aside such a man and vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson. Why, fellow Kentuckians, exclaimed Mr. Clay, "I would not give John C. Breckinridge for a woods-full of Andrew Jackson Donelsons."

In this connection Mr. Clay referred to the eloquent, just and noble eulogium pronounced by Breckinridge in the House of Representatives on the announcement of his father's death.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to urge upon his old whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had once in his life in upholding the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the wing standard as the Douglas followed the heart of Bruce—as long as it waved. But that flag was no longer to be seen on the battlefield. It might yet be untarnished. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no wing organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckinridge were the candidates.

Mr. Clay then referred to the "bargain and corruption" charge, and said: "I have fully and carefully studied the whole history of the bargain-and-intrigue slander with the express purpose of ascertaining the truth or the falsity of the charges against Mr. Buchanan, and the result of my research has been, that as an honest man, I am bound to acquit him of having had any part in the original slanders, or of having done my father any wrong, when he was summoned before the public as a witness against him. I am bound to acquit him upon the testimony of the very person whom he is said to have wronged and slandered; and however little partisan editors and partisan orators may esteem the evidence of my father himself, it is abundantly sufficient for me, his son. The charge of bargain and intrigue was first made by Mr. Kremer, in anonymous letter, subsequently reiterated by Carter Beverly, in his celebrated Fayetteville letter, and finally asserted by General Jackson, who assumed the responsibility of it, and to prove its truth summoned Mr. Buchanan before the public as his only witness. Mr. Buchanan promptly responded to the call for his testimony. Did he sustain Mr. Kremer, Carter Beverly, and General Jackson—the last of whom had summoned him? On the contrary, his evidence was clear and distinct, and fully exculpated Mr. Clay from the charges made against him. So Mr. Clay regarded it himself, and he, the person accused, testified publicly and privately that he considered Mr. Buchanan had done him no wrong."

After quoting from his father's public and private letters, Mr. Clay proceeded: "Thus, fellow citizens, we have the private and public opinion of my father respecting the testimony of Mr. Buchanan upon the charge of bargain and intrigue. I know that my father would not have expressed such opinions unless he believed them to be true. He was satisfied with Mr. Buchanan, and so expressed himself privately and publicly; that is enough for me, and so far as I am concerned, it is of the smallest possible consequence what may be the opinion of those partisans who are now endeavoring to strike down their political opponents with weapons dragged from the tomb."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TERRIFIC STORM.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—A tremendous storm of wind and rain commenced here on Tuesday, which has hardly yet abated. Immense damage has been done, all the streets of the city having been flooded. The waters of Lake Pontchartrain were blown back, submerging the plantations along the Jackson Railroad for many miles, and causing enormous loss.

It was reported yesterday that the last island summer resort on the Gulf had been submerged, and all the buildings swept away, causing the loss of 137 lives. The steamer Star, a small packet, was blown ashore a few hundred yards from the hotel on that island, and wrecked. It was reported that 250 persons were clinging to her. A steambot has been despatched to her assistance. The island was mostly frequented by planters in the neighboring parishes, and contained a large hotel, with numerous cottages, all of which are gone. The water rose at the rate of one foot per minute, and at last accounts was five feet deep all over the island. The weather is still cloudy and rainy. Great losses are reported from every quarter.

MELANCHOLY TIDINGS FROM LOUISIANA CONFIRMED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Accounts from Last Island verify the sad story of yesterday. It is positively ascertained that one hundred and eight persons are lost. It is feared that Grand Caillon Island, another watering place, has shared the same fate. Corn, cotton and sugar are incalculably injured. The Texas steamers Nautilus and Perseverance are several days due. The steamship Texas has gone in search of them.

The storm extended far up the river, as far as heard from. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell on Sunday evening. The weather is clear this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The survivors at Last Island have reached the city this morning. They estimate the loss of life at two hundred and eighty-two, already counted. Many of the survivors are wounded, bruised and have broken limbs. The dead bodies have been plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit the island. The Perseverance and Galveston have arrived. The Nautilus not heard from.

The Vote of North Carolina.

We give below the vote of this State in 1854, for Gov. Bragg and Gen. Dockery.

COUNTIES.	1854.	1856.
Alamance,	686	597
Alexander,	236	441
Anson,	356	902
Ashe,	640	671
Burke,	465	751
Buncombe,	508	716
Camden,	407	529
Carter,	410	490
Beaufort,	573	901
Brunswick,	485	416
Cabarrus,	426	624
Catawba,	739	310
Craven,	699	589
Cumberland,	1,474	908
Chowan,	263	245
Columbus,	512	304
Camden,	125	461
Carter,	390	403
Cherokee,	427	684
Caswell,	1,007	220
Chatham,	1,017	1,137
Caldwell,	210	620
Currituck,	544	159
Cleveland,	978	336
Davidson,	679	1,292
Davie,	364	610
Duplin,	1,061	225
Edgecombe,	1,404	155
Floyd,	807	822
Franklin,	713	339
Gaston,	909	139
Granville,	1,078	995
Guilford,	528	1,615
Greene,	359	351
Gates,	422	351
Halifax,	584	551
Hertford,	237	306
Hyde,	303	397
Henderson,	243	687
Iredell,	392	1,290
Jackson,	366	235
Jones,	390	229
Lincoln,	936	744
Lenoir,	874	274
Lincoln,	573	290
Madison,	428	311
Martin,	696	299
McDowell,	217	674
Moore,	752	752
Montgomery,	741	211
Macon,	229	290
Mecklenburg,	1,023	652
Nash,	1,115	95
New Hanover,	1,109	424
Northampton,	611	490
Onslow,	596	299
Perquimans,	343	384
Pasquotank,	331	496
Person,	723	701
Pitt,	601	331
Robeson,	782	679
Rockingham,	1,086	610
Rutherford,	812	978
Randolph,	403	1,378
Richmond,	113	709
Sampson,	800	599
Surry,	797	464
Stokes,	636	437
Stanly,	605	574
Tyler,	109	275
Union,	729	472
Wake,	1,541	1,170
Warren,	754	169
Washington,	245	388
Wayne,	157	428
Yadkin,	1,145	394
Yadkin,	323	1,211
Yancey,	650	759
	639	349
	48,705	46,620
	46,620	52,982
		40,762
Bragg's maj.	2,055	12,120

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY

OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1856.—Dr. Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburg, Pa., and gave it two tea-spoonfuls, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now again good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH, PA., is now for sale by Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature FLEMING BROS.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road, SALISBURY, August 18th, 1856.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS. North Carolina Rail Road, AND Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

Notice is given to MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS, that all Goods, Merchandise &c., shipped in New York or elsewhere, for points on either of the Rail Roads above named, will be received at the New Wharf and Warehouse of the W. W. R. R. at Wilmington, after the 1st day of September, free of charge for Wharfage, Storage or drayage, and by the arrangement for through Trains now in operation, these goods will be delivered without detention, or transshipment—with dispatch—unless prevented by extraordinary contingency, as far west as Charlotte, on the 3d day after leaving Wilmington.

Aug. 19th 1856.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, Aug. 19. BACON—Hog round, 11 1/2; Lard 1 1/2. Corn, 45; Flour, 5 a 57 1/2; Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2. Wheat, 1 00; Salt, \$2 75; Sugar, 11 a 12 1/2; Coffee, Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 7, 1856. Corrected Weekly by CUMMING & STYRON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BACON—Hog round, 12 1/2. LARD, No. 1, 13 a 13 1/2. BUTTER, No. 1, 20 a 23. CORN MEAL, per bu. 70 a 75. COTTON, 8 1/2 a 10. FLOUR, Family, 7 1/2; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6 1/2. OATS, 40 a 45.

NORFOLK MARKET.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 7, 1856. Reported Weekly by ROWLAND & BROTHERS, Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

BACON—Hams, 15 a 16; Hog round 13 a 14. LARD—No. 1 & 2, 14 a 15. CORN—Mixed, 6 1/2; White, 6 1/2; Yellow, 6 1/2. BEANS—White, scarce, \$1 50 a \$1 75. FLAXSEED—Dull, \$1 40 a 1 45. PEAS—Black eye, 105 a 110. COTTON—10 a 10 1/2. FLOUR—Fine \$6 1/2; Superfine, \$7 a 7 1/2; Extra, \$8 00 a \$2 1/2; Family, \$4. RYE—Liverpool fine, 1 75. Ground Alum 1 20. SUGARS—Refined, 9 1/2. Crushed, 11 1/2. DRIED APPLES—(Bush of 25 lbs.) 75 a 80. DO PEACHES—(Peeled per bush, 40 lbs.) \$2 a \$2 1/2. HAY—Cargos, \$9 a 90 cts.

L. T. LEVIN,

Commission Merchant,

FOR THE SALE OF Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, Cotton, Flour, and all kinds of Country Produce.

REFERENCES.

John Caldwell, John A. Crawford, Col. Richard Anderson, Columbia S. C. Dr. Edw'd Still, Salisbury, N. C. Mendenhall & Co., J. H. Wilby & Co., Henry Morrison, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Charleston, S. C. F. L. Golding, Germantown, N. C. Office, 198 Exchange Row, Columbia, S. C. August, 19, 1856. 1 y 10.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS establishment continues open for the reception of the Traveling public. Its character as a First Class Hotel; its admirable location as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the Drinking Establishments in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and receiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to admit of further commendation; and the proprietor has added and is still adding to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPOLDT.

June 26, 1856.

N. B.—Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPOLDT.

PEDMONT SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

THESE Springs are 16 miles north of Morganton, N. C., located in a beautiful Mountain Cove and surrounded by magnificent scenery. From this point the celebrated TABLE ROCK, the Linville Falls, the Cave, and other curiosities, are ready access and make, to and fro, an easy and pleasant day's recreation, and change of scenery, calculated not only to gratify, but invigorate the Invalid, as well as those who seek pleasure among the Mountains during the season of oppressive heat and a retreat from the diseases so common to the region.

The superiority of these Waters, have been sufficiently tried to prove their efficacy; and many broken down, and almost wasted Invalids have been fully restored to health by their use. The Waters have been analyzed by Dr. Hapoldt of Morganton and other Physicians who are ready to bear testimony to their efficacy in certain Disorders. Those wishing to visit these Springs, by calling on Dr. Hapoldt at the Mountain Hotel, will obtain all the information desired as regards their Curative effect, and application to certain forms of Disease.

The Proprietor, in order that the Patrons of his Springs may have their stay rendered desirable and comfortable, has secured the services of Mrs. Pressnell, a Lady, who has considerable experience and reputation in Public House keeping. He therefore promises that his Table will be furnished with the best the Country affords and served up in a manner to please the most fastidious. Nothing shall be wanting, to make every department adequate to the wishes and wants of those who honor him with their company.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.

July 3d 1856.

The Yorkville Citizen at Yorkville S. C. please copy.

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the traveling public.—Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A BEAUTIFUL MULATTO SLAVE GIRL.

The Norfolk Herald of Saturday contains the following:

There lives in the county of Greensville, Va., one of a description of persons often to be met with at the South—a colored woman, (an emancipated slave) who by a uniform course of good behavior, strict propriety and usefulness in the higher walks of society, had engaged no small portion of its sympathy and kind consideration, and numerous were the evidences of kindness and generosity which she received from the ladies and gentlemen among whom her happy lot was cast. She had accumulated a considerable property, and had a family of four children; the oldest daughter (a beautiful and very bright mulatto,) being married to a free negro in the same county. It so happened, however, that the mother became involved in debt to the amount of \$27.00, and Capt. Jno. W. Potts, of Greensville, with some other benevolent gentlemen, his neighbors, made up the amount, taking as security a deed in trust on her four children.

How long since this arrangement was made we are not informed; but a few days ago, her married daughter, arrived at Weldon, to take the cars for the North. She was very genteelly dressed, and her veil being down, passed very readily at the hotel for a lady. Her husband was with her but in the capacity of a servant. No one mistrusted her true character, and having dined at the public table, she applied for a through ticket to Baltimore. There was some difficulty about this; but the agent seeing that the lady was alone made it "all right," and helped her into the car just as the train was about to start—but in doing so her veil slipped aside and he caught sight of locks a little woolly and a skin not of the purest white. His suspicions were aroused and he whispered to the conductor cautioning him to have his eye upon her. The conductor did so, and before the train reached Portsmouth, ascertained her to be a colored woman, claiming to be free to go where she pleased, and referred to Dr. Johnson of Portsmouth, who, she said, would confirm her statement.

It happened that on the arrival of the train at Portsmouth, Dr. J. was at the depot, and the conductor learned from him that she was a slave, and belonged to Capt. Potts. She was thereupon taken into custody and sent back to Greensville. Her husband, who was about to put her baggage on board the Baltimore boat, was also detained for examination, and was sent up in the cars yesterday morning.

Another woman belonging to Capt. P. simultaneously with the disappearance of this girl also clandestinely left Greensville with her three children, and set off for the North by land; but returned in a few days—under what circumstances we have not heard.

HOW TO BE MISERABLE.

Sit at the window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent mansion which he has recently built and paid for, and sigh out, "O, that I was a rich man!" Get angry with your neighbor, and think you have not got a friend in the world. Shed a tear or two, take a walk in the burial ground continually saying to yourself, "when shall I be buried here?" Sign a note for your friend, and never forget your kindness; and every hour in the day whisper to yourself, "I wonder if he will pay that note." Think everybody means to cheat you.—Closely examine every bill you take, and doubt its being genuine, till you have put the owner to a great deal of trouble. Believe every shilling passed to you is but a sponser crossed, and express your doubts about your getting rid of it, if you should take it. Put confidence in nobody and believe every man you trade with to be a rogue. Never accommodate, if you can help it. Never visit the sick or afflicted, and never give a farthing to the poor. Buy as cheap as you can, and screw down to the lowest mill. Grind the faces and the hearts of the unfortunate. Brood over your misfortunes—your lack of talents, and believe at no distant day you will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever in your mind, with all the horrors of distress and poverty. Then you will be miserable to your heart's content, (if we may so speak,) sick at heart and at variance with all the world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you; nothing will throw a gleam of sunshine or a ray of warmth into your heart. All will be as dark and cheerless as the grave.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,
COTTON AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
July 15, 1856. 3-3m

Last Call.
ALL persons indebted to J. D. BROWN & LEMLY, will find their notes and accounts at the store of Brown & Coffin, those that feel disposed to call and pay will find me there ready and willing to attend to them; those that do not feel disposed to pay and let it alone and I will see if I cannot collect them according to law.
Our next County Court is the first Monday in August.
June 24th 1856. HENRY A. LEMLY. 2-7.

KEITH & FLANNER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.
Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. 11-1
Greensboro' papers copy.

HAZEL DELL.
In the hazel dell, my Nelly's sleeping,
Nelly loved so long;
And my lonely, lonely watch I'm keeping,
Nelly's lost and gone.
Here in moonlight often we have wandered
Through the silent shade;
Now where leafy branches drooping downward,
Little Nelly's laid.
All alone my watch I'm keeping,
In the hazel dell;
For my darling Nelly's near me sleeping,
Nelly, dear, farewell.

In the hazel dell, my Nelly's sleeping,
Where the flowers wave;
And the silent stars are nightly weeping,
O'er poor Nelly's grave.
Hopes that once my bosom fondly cherished
Smile no more for me;
Every dream of joy, alas! has perished,
Nelly, dear, with thee.
All alone my watch I'm keeping,
In the hazel dell;
For my darling Nelly's near me sleeping,
Nelly, dear, farewell.

MAN KILLED BY HIS OWN COFFIN.

The New York Times announces the accidental death of a man of some wealth in that city under the following singular circumstances.

It appears that nearly a year ago, the deceased, who was 53 years of age, became strongly impressed with an idea that when he should die, the parsimonious disposition of his relatives would lead them to put him in a cheap coffin, while he had a strong desire to be buried in one of polished rosewood, lined with white satin and trimmed with silver. Soon after this strange idea got possession of his mind, he discovered an elegant coffin in one of the principal warehouses, which suited him. He purchased it for \$75; had it sent to his residence at nightfall, and stowed it away in a small closet adjoining his bedroom, where it remained until the time of the accident. How it occurred is not known to a certainty, for the first intimation the family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servant, who on going to call him to breakfast, found the door wide open and the deceased lying on the floor, dead; with his coffin at his side. She screamed, which soon brought the family and on raising the body the skull was found crushed in upon the brain. He was found about eight o'clock Sunday morning, when to all appearance, he had been dead several hours. On examining the closet a bottle containing a quantity of sherry wine was found, and as Saturday night was excessively warm, he is supposed to have gone to the closet in order to procure the wine to use with some ice water he had on a small table by his bed side. It is thought that he must have sought for it in the dark and by some mistake upset the coffin, which stood nearly upright. Becoming sensible that it was falling, he probably made an effort to get away, when he fell, and the outer end struck his head with sufficient force to fracture his skull and cause almost immediate death.

ROWAN FACTORY.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due," if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures.
THE Subscribers have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale.
The girdle Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.
MORNING & MEADER,
Salisbury, June 17th 1856. 11-1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned trusting my wife LEVINA SHEEK on my account as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.
JAMES W. SHEEK.
July 31st, 1856. 3-7

Dr. T. Hill,
HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.
Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1856. 36-1y.

Rowan House.
H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.
THIS House, so quietly situated and sordierly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.
The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.
To the large number of regular boarders (49) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
May 17, 1856. 1-1f.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over ONE THOUSAND and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

THE CHINESE AND THE YOUNG DONKEY.

The Golden Era, a California paper, states that six clippers brought, in the latter part of June, about two thousand Chinamen to San Francisco. The editor goes on to say:—"It is very amusing to see them streaking through the streets, following the carts containing their baggage, the drivers of which, just for sport, drive on a sharp trot, and frighten the poor Johns with the idea that they are about to lose their traps. We saw a flock, a day or two since, of fifty or more in full chase of a job wagon ahead, that was moving off at a lively pace, containing a lot of goods and chattels that smelled of camphor wood and opium smoke. The wind was blowing strong down ahead, and the tails streamed straight out behind snapping in the breeze, and the Celestials following 'High yah, high-yoo!' A flock of them came across a donkey having with it a juvenile donkito about a week old. This was something new. They hah-yah'd and walked around it several times; finally, one of them discovered that it had a tail, and undertook to unfold it; he took hold of it and straightened it out. They all gathered around deeply interested in the new species of a 'John,' which that little institution resented the idea of relationship by letting drive with both heels into the rice receptacles of the party, knocking down half a dozen, and putting the balance to flight.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

J. B. MARSH, Agent of American Sunday School Union, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among which may be found
Four 100 vol. Libraries.....\$10 each
Two 75 ".....5.00
Cabinet Library.....2.50
Three Village Libraries.....5.00
Question Books, 75c. per doz. Hyman Books \$1 per doz. Also a large quantity of Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Maps, Reward Books, Tickets, &c., which will be sent anywhere in the State at Depository prices. Orders addressed "Agent American Sunday School Union," Box 71, Greensboro' N. C., will be promptly attended to.
June 21st, 1856. 2-3m

SNOW CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS School is situated in Iredell County N. C., in one of its moral, intelligent, and healthy neighborhoods, as in Western North Carolina.
The next session will commence 25th July, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION PER SESSION.
Primary branches.....\$5.00
Higher English.....8.00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.....12.00
J. M. SHUPARD.
July 22, 1856. 11-6.

Presbyterian Female College,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
SECOND NOTICE.

WITH A VIEW OF ENABLING THEM to mature their plans fully, as well as to have their sessions and vacations to coincide with those of Davidson College, the trustees of this Institution have determined to defer the opening of their College until

THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER—at which time they will be prepared to receive a large and constant supply of students, offering fine facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on the premises a Well of excellent water, besides numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Salisbury Station. He would sell all together, or divide it into tracts, and give possession at almost any time this fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the property.
MAY 14th, 1856. 3m-40.

Greensboro' Female College.
THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of July.
TERMS.—Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and lights) with Tuition in all the English branches.....\$70.00
Incidental tax, for repairs.....1.00
Day scholars, for fuel.....2.00
EXTRA: Music on the Piano or Guitar, \$22.50
Drawing, \$5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastel, \$10. Oil Painting, \$20. Latin, \$5. French, \$10. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, free of charge, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.
Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.
T. M. JONES, President.
June 3, 1856. 12m

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:
Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patents to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, July 8, 1855. 4-3m

SANTA ANNA
Abdicated!
UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,
Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General
to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE,
MERCHAND TAILORS.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-7

PASSING ENCOMIUMS.—Lawyer—

"You said Smith and Simmons were engaged, just outside of the grocery door, toward the heel of the fight; now tell the court and jury what you were doing in that particular juncture yourself."

Witness—"Me? I was persuadin' Wm. Johnson that he was doin' of a wrong thing, but he wouldn't listen to me."

Lawyer—"Ah! what was it that he was doing?"

Witness—"Well, he hit me by the coat collar."

Lawyer—"Anything else? Come let's have it all out."

Witness—"O yes, he hit by the collar with one hand, and was a passin' encomiums on my head, with a great big stick in 'tother."

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of two several assignments in Trust from William Locke, we will sell at public auction on Tuesday the 26th day of August next at the residence of said Locke, six miles East of Salisbury, the following property to wit:

396 Acres
of land lying on the east side of the Yadkin river. On this tract there is about

7 Acres
of River Bottom, the most of which is cleared and in good condition for Cultivation.

Also two thirds of the bridge across the Yadkin river, (known as Locke's bridge).
We also have a small tract of land lying in the County of Davidson on the waters of the Yadkin river containing

2 Acres
and on which there is an excellent Steam Saw Mill recently erected and in good repair.

Also another small tract of land lying in Rowan County near the fork of the Trading Ford road containing

14 Acres,
also another tract lying in the County of Rowan adjoining Michael Brown, Wiley Brown and others, containing

60 Acres,
also another tract lying in the County of Davidson, adjoining the lands of Mildred Kerr, and others, containing

100 Acres.
Also 3 negro Slaves, 4 head of Horses, 2 Mules, 3 large road Wagons & car, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 Buggy & Harness, Carriage & Harness, 20 head of Cattle, 40 head of Hogs, 1 set Blacksmith tools, Carpenters tools, a quantity of Corn and Bacon, 2 Jims.

Farming tools of every description &c. &c.
Terms 6 months credit with interest from date of sale
M. ROGER, Trustee,
JAMES E. KERR, Trustee.
July 15th, 1856. 15-5.

THE Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY PLANTATION of

700 Acres
of Oak and Hickory land about one half of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improvements consist in part of Dwelling house, Office, Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw Mills.

The Mill-Seat is one of the best in the country, with a large and constant supply of water, offering fine facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on the premises a Well of excellent water, besides numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Salisbury Station. He would sell all together, or divide it into tracts, and give possession at almost any time this fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the property.
MAY 14th, 1856. 3m-40.

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the County of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.
To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain,

18 shares in the Central Railroad,
and I sell my land. I will sell a lot of ORN and FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.
G. WILSON.
April 22, 1856. 46-1f.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, a most excellent Plantation, lying three and a half miles West of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road, and about half a mile from the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Murphy, W. S. Macy, Mathew Locke and others. This tract contains

344 1-2 Acres;
a large portion of which is well timbered; the remainder is under a high state of cultivation. On this tract is a superior

Meadow,
containing about 40 acres; as this land is lying on near Salisbury a handsome profit can be made from the meadow alone. There is also on the premises a good dwelling house—a most excellent barn, and every other convenience attached thereto.

The superior locality of this farm will make it a safe investment to the purchaser. Terms will be made accommodating. Call on the subscriber at the plantation or, address by letter at Salisbury, N. C.
ANN BROWN.
* Salisbury Herald, Watchman, and Charlotte Democrat, copy till forbid.
July 22, 1856. 11-6.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work for their lines. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.
Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-1f

Julius suppose there are six chickens in a coop and the man sell three, how many are there left?

What time of day was it?

What time of day was it—what's that got to do with the question.

A good deal honey. If it was after dark there would be none left that is, if you happened to go along that way.

Look here nigger just stop them personalities. If you don't I'll explode your head with this hoe.

Wanted—50 Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fifty young Negroes for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Any persons having such property to dispose of will do well to call on the subscriber, at Salisbury.
JAMES ANDERSON.
Salisbury July 22, 1856. 11-6.

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kits.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda Biscuits, Raisins, Almonds, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt, Currants, Macerons together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail.
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, May 13th 1856. 11-48.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! CABINET WARE ROOMS.

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.
WE, the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,
in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Canglestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.
WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 30-1

Boots & Shoes.

Gentle Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Bots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Breeches.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 11-35.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied by the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McKorie & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McKorie & Co. to the new immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23-

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.
BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 11-35.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,
RESPECTFULLY
ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,
which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.
April 15, 1856. 45-1f.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by
H. L. ROBARDS.

China, Glass & Queensware.
TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c. &c., for sale by
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30-

Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR,
PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES,
FAMINE &c. &c.,

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Isolated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been done at in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C.
July 15th, 1856. 5-1f

A SLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DATE AND ORANGE receiving by
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-7

"Mother, said a little boy a few days since 'I don't think Mr. T. S. Saks are very poor.'"

"Why my son?"

"Because they keep a calf!"

And editor out west announces the birth of his ninth child under the head of "Distressing Casualty."

E. Nye Hutchison, Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE H. C.
will sell on Commission
Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all
Country Produce
IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK
Liberal Advances made on Consignments

REFERENCES:
J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Souther, Esq., New York.
February 28, 1854. 37-1y.

Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers

Commission Merchants,
No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NOBLE, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of Groceries, and give active attention to sales of Flour, and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.
February 28, 1856. 37-1y.

DR. W. F. BASON, DENTIST,

SALISBURY, N. C.
Office on the corner next Dr. Whitehead, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotel, and the business portion of the city.
June, 10th 1856. 11-24.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDougall place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.
February 28, 1856. 37-6m.

Dr. McLane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BROS.,
60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charter Street in Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury, N. C.
John P. M. Concord.
King Meigs & Co. Lexington, N